

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.THEATRE THEATRE, Broadway—Little Nell and
the Marchioness. Matinee at 1½.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—St. James's Palace—The
Pirates of Barbary.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—
Afternoon and Evening—The Pickwick Papers.PIKES OPERA HOUSE, 211 St. George's Place—
Matinee at 1—Marta.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—A Midsummer
Night's Dream. Matinee at 1½.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—The White Pawn.
Matinee at 1.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street—Les Diables
Rouges.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—
Orestes.BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-
way and Thirtieth street—Nobility's Daughters. Matinee.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—Gymnastics.
Evening at 7½. Matinee at 2½.THEATRE COMIQUE, 116 Broadway—Hanson Con-
stantin. Matinee at 2½.

STEINWAY HALL—Grand Concert at 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Philhar-
monic Society.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 306 Broadway—Lecture.

KELLY ALBON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—Songs,
Dances, Lectures, Burlesques, &c. Matinee at 2½.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 35 Broadway—Ethio-
pian Entertainments, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery—Comic
Vocalists, Negro Minstrelsy, &c. Matinee at 2½.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway—
Ballad, Farce, Farce, &c. Matinee at 2½.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street—The
Dona.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
Dona.HOLLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Ethiopian
Minstrelsy, Ballads and Burlesques.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—
Science and Art.

New York, Saturday, February 1, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, January 31.An Italian naval expedition is to sail from the Bay of
Naples for the Panama river, South America. The gov-
ernment in Florence will not allow information concern-
ing the object. Carl Schurz was entertained at dinner
by the Councilors of the North German Confederation.
The Austrian Legislature is summoned to meet on the
17th inst.Consols, 93½ at 93½ in London. Fire-works, 72½ in
London and 70½ in Frankfurt.In the Liverpool cotton market middling uplands
closed at 7½d. Breadstuffs, provisions and pro-
duce without marked change.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the joint resolution of the
Ohio Legislature rescinding the ratification of the con-
stitutional amendment was presented, and after short
debate was referred. The additional Tenth of Office bill
was taken up and discussed, but laid aside on the
expiration of the morning hour. The Reconstruction
bill was again discussed, and passed to a third reading,
when an adjournment till Monday took place.In the House the joint resolution of the Ohio Legisla-
ture rescinding the ratification of the amendment was
ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Com-
mittee. A bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for
one year from July was reported and recommitted. The
report of the committee of conference on the Cotton
Tax bill was received, and after a lengthy debate was
adopted. The report of the Kentucky election commit-
tee was considered, and the discussion will be continued
to-day.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bills amending the law
relative to the rights of husband and wife, codifying
David's Island to the United States and making ap-
propriations for deficiencies in canal appropriations were
reported adversely. A bill was introduced prohibiting
the admission of miners under fourteen years of age to
places of public amusement in New York unless accom-
panied by guardians. Notice was given of a bill to
amend the Registry law, and the Senate adjourned till
Monday.In the Assembly bills relative to the inspection of
steam boilers, relative to the grant to William Orton
and others of the exclusive right to lay a telegraph cable
between the United States and France, and relative to
funds in assessments for local improvements in New
York were reported favorably. A bill to create a Har-
bor District and a Board of Wharves and Piers was
introduced. A resolution to take down the Lincoln
monument over the speaker's chair was lost by a vote
of twenty-two to sixty-four, and the Assembly adjourned
till Monday.

THE CITY.

The Aldermanic Committee on the proposed extension
of Fifth avenue to the Battery will hear objections
from persons opposed to the measure in the room of
the Board at noon to-day.A petition to Parliament is in circulation in Quebec
to suspend the corporation and place its affairs in the hands
of commissioners.The her-appearance of the King of Agra, Africa, a
very black man, was lodged in Raymond street jail,
Brooklyn, on Thursday, on a charge of running up a
heavy board bill on account of his alleged bride, the
daughter of the King of Quinquo. The case will be
heard this morning.John Mitchell lectured yesterday evening, at the
Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the Manchester
maritime.The case of the United States vs. John Devlin, in
the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, which has
engaged the attention of the court for the last four days,
was again yesterday. It is alleged that \$60,000 is
involved in the suit—that is, the defendant is charged
with having defrauded the revenue of the United States
to that amount. The case is still on and likely to occupy
the court several days yet.An important meeting of the depositors in the Farm-
ers and Citizens National Bank was held at Masonic
Temple, Brooklyn, E. D. last evening, at which a
committee was appointed to take such action as they
might deem expedient for protecting the depositors'
interests.The stock market was unsettled at intervals yester-
day, but, on the whole, firm. Government securities
closed strong. Gold closed at 110½ to 110¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the article
on cities was adopted and referred to the Committee on
Revision.The North Carolina Convention yesterday expelled a
reporter who called the black members "niggers," and
a proposition was made in the Mississippi Convention to
expel those who do not put "Mr." before the names of
the negro delegates.The South Carolina Convention has received \$12,000
from the State Treasurer to pay expenses.

The schooner Lone Star, from Savannah for Hilton

Head, was blown out to sea in a gale on Tuesday, and
ten persons on her are missing, the remaining three
being too much worn out by exhaustion to tell what be-
came of their companions.The Workmen's Convention at Albany elected
officers for the coming year yesterday, and adjourned.A fire occurred in Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday,
destroying four buildings and involving a loss of
\$100,000.The Kansas legislature has memorialized Congress to
annul the purchase of the Cherokee lands, as twenty
thousand settlers by its operation will be ousted from
their homes.An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad
yesterday, at Mill Creek, which was another Angola
affair in everything but the number of victims. Four
cars were thrown from the track, and three of them,
upsetting, were burned. One passenger was killed and
several were injured, but fortunately none were burned.The citizens of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, are
favoring annexation to the Dominion of Canada.A negro in Frankfurt, Ky., was hanged by a mob last
night for committing an outrage on an Irish girl and
throwing her over a high cliff, seriously injuring her.A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts Legisla-
ture to license liquor dealers.Alaska advices to the 25th of January represent all
well.Marshall White, a colored man, confined in jail at
Mouth, Ill., for larceny, while attempting to break
jail on Thursday night, was shot dead by one of the
sheriff's deputies.Several officers have seized another illicit distillery
in Baltimore.In the Supreme Court yesterday a motion was made
on the part of the military authorities to dismiss the
Murdock case for want of jurisdiction. The argument
will be resumed on Friday.New York the Commercial Enterprise of the
World.The diplomatic shrewdness of our govern-
ment in securing footholds in the West
Indies affording convenient stopping places
for the ships and steamers flying the American
ensign, adds greatly to the commercial im-
portance of this country and pertinently sug-
gests its prosperity and progression. This ex-
pansion will not cease here. It will flow nat-
urally to islands and contiguous lands of the
least importance, commercial or strategic.
This great advancing, progressive spirit of the
time, affords some idea of the future greatness
of the United States and gives evidence of the
vast interests that will surround her ports of
entry.New York is in the minds of all
thinking men destined to become the great
midway commercial house of the world. Its
location, its land-locked, broad bays and deep
rivers, render its harbor not only of the
greatest magnitude, but safe, easily accessible
and convenient of approach. Along its piers
are innumerable ships from every nation—
ships that stand unrivalled in their cargo car-
rying capacity, ships of harmony and propor-
tion as well entitled to immortal remembrance
as the Parthenon, ships whose victories as
winged messengers are more honorable than
those gained upon a stricken field, even as
the arts of peace are more noble and ennobling
than the arts of war. This mercantile
marine stands forest-like along the miles of
harbor frontage—the shuttles that go to and
fro weaving the unseen threads of gold that
link together nations widely remote in a
community of interests.But where this labyrinth of rigging is now
seen the growing importance of New York,
with the broad arms of the world centering
commercially about her, will note a change
slowly developing but certain in its results.
It will be no less than a complete revolution
of our mercantile marine. Clipper ships that
even now stand unrivalled are being found
almost inadequate to the essential require-
ments of the great and growing business of
the world's entrepôt, will vanish slowly from
the seas, and in twenty years will be as much
a curiosity as the galley of the Venetians
or the junk of the Chinese are in this day.
In their places improved steamships, elegant
in construction and economical in use, will,
with their black pipes, be counted by the
thousands—fitting indices to the enterprise
of the extensive lines destined to carry the
maritime commerce of the globe.This will surely and naturally make
New York its permanent headquarters.
Her location between the Eastern and
Western world of trade makes it the
port of receipt and delivery. With the
great commercial enterprises now on foot
completed; with the mighty Pacific Railroad
thundering along to the wide waters of that
sea; to her, by the grandest steamships
afloat, to far-off China, Japan and Asia; with
still more lines from Australia plying quickly
within five days' direct sail of her port; with
other lines of electric telegraph across the
sea, and New York becomes the centre of the
world's business and trade. All Europe will
then watch with eagerness news from China
and Japan through her, and England may
learn early intelligence from her distant colonies
through the same source.Not alone in this matter of despatch will
New York be pre-eminent, but with the
completion of the Pacific Railroad, where freights
are now shipped through the countries of
Europe, numberless in name, each exacting
duties, piling on amount after amount, a more
economical as well as more expeditious route
will be through her avenues of commerce, along
the rails to San Francisco, thence by steam-
ships, deliverable in the East, weeks in ad-
vance of the Continental routes.The future of New York is bright. Her com-
mercial relations in a few years will rank her
far above the now great cities of the world.
She will wield the sceptre of the oceans' com-
merce, will start new enterprises, growing
greater and greater until her prosperity is the
envy of the habitable globe.Bridges Over the Mississippi and East
Rivers.It appears that whatever differences existed
between the citizens of St. Louis concerning
the building of a bridge across the Mississippi
are settled, and there is now every likelihood
that the great Father of Waters will soon be
spanned and Missouri united to Illinois. Now,
if the vast body of water which rolls between
St. Louis and Illinois can be bridged,
what is to prevent us from bridging the nar-
row stream that flows between New York and
Brooklyn at Fulton ferry? The bridge over
the Ohio at Cincinnati is a more extensive
work and was fraught with more difficulties
than any structure which might be required to
cross the East River, and the latter would be
a trifle compared with such a bridge as must
be built over the Mississippi at St. Louis. If
all the peddling and squabbling were put an
end to and a few enterprising individuals
would take the matter in hand we would have
a bridge to Brooklyn in two years. We will
not now dilate upon the advantages of the
structure to both cities, for they are palpableenough. The West is going far ahead of us in
facilitating the modes of communication be-
tween various important points, and enterprise
there is not deterred by difficulty or expense.
The fact is that, in order to keep up with the
spirit of the age, Manhattan Island and Long
Island should have been joined years ago.
They are just as much part of one city as the
Surrey side is a part of London.

The First Big Gun for Andrew Johnson.

The independent no-party mass meeting at
Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, although
proclaimed to be not a meeting "called" to
nominate a President of the United States, or
to indicate directly or indirectly the name of
any candidate for that office, was still a meet-
ing designed for a public endorsement of
Andrew Johnson for the next Presidency as
the defender of the constitution, in the execu-
tive chair, against the revolutionary measures
and schemes of this radical Congress.The distinguishing resolution of the platform
adopted was the resolution endorsing and
promising that this "constitutional organiza-
tion" will lose no opportunity of sustaining
Andrew Johnson with all the power which is
left them as American citizens." After the
reading of the letter of Senator Doolittle
several rounds of cheers were given for
Andrew Johnson, and one enthusiastic Johnson
man declared that "Andrew Johnson is the
only statesman in the country." This covered
the main idea of the meeting. In the speech
of Mr. J. R. Doolittle, Jr., his closing sug-
gestion for the nomination of a man who would
unite all the conservative elements of the coun-
try—some such man as Sherman, Hancock or
Andrew Johnson—broadly developed the spe-
cific object of the meeting. Mr. Hiram
Ketchum, however, seemed disposed to make
a diversion in favor of Horatio Seymour,
whom he considered one "among the greatest
and most patriotic men in the country." But
as Mr. Doolittle said "you have no right to
nominate Vallandigham or Pendleton, and
thereby lose twenty-five thousand votes
in the State of New York," we should
like to know whether these twenty-five
thousand would be satisfied with Seymour.
Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, like the old woman,
did not care who heard him, but "spoke right out
in meeting a piece of his mind." He said that
to-morrow night (which was last night) "Phila-
delphia will send a response such as never
before in protest against the unconstitutional
acts of Congress, and which will gladden
the heart of Mr. Johnson." And next fall
we (in Philadelphia) will have an election for
Mayor, and we will elect a Mayor who will not
be absent from the city fishing whenever Mr.
Johnson visits our city.This Cooper Institute meeting, then, was a
Johnson meeting, and the first mass meeting
in favor of Mr. Johnson for the next Presidency.
The Philadelphia meeting is the second, and
we presume that this movement is to be fol-
lowed up in other cities and towns throughout
the North. What, then, is the prospect for Mr.
Johnson? The leaders and recognized man-
agers of the democracy stand aloof. They are
not for Johnson, although they expect to use
him. This independent Johnson movement,
therefore, should be pushed forward only the
more vigorously, in order to bring the demo-
cratic leaders and managers to a recognition
of the superior claims and the balance of
power held by Mr. Johnson in this contest
with the revolutionary radicals. The Cooper
Institute meeting was a good beginning. It
disclosed the fact that the sympathies of the
democratic masses are with Andrew Johnson,
and that his nomination as the champion
of the constitution against the radicals would
speedily consolidate all the conservative ele-
ments of the country.

Liberty of the Press in France.

The imperial government in France does
not appear to be getting into happier relations
with the press of the country. It is now a
year since the Emperor announced a series
of reforms which it was his intention to intro-
duce on as early a day as possible. The press,
according to the proposed arrangement, was
to be placed on an entirely new footing and to
be comparatively free. It is rather a signifi-
cant circumstance that at a time when it was
expected these reforms should become law
seventeen editors should have been arrested
and brought to trial, ten of whom have since
been found guilty and condemned to pay a fine
of one thousand francs, to be imprisoned for
six months and to bear the cost of the legal
proceedings, for no higher offence than print-
ing a report of a debate not taken down by
the government reporter. Such is liberty
under the empire. By a cable despatch dated
January 30 we are informed that the new
project of law for the government of the press
had been discussed in the Corps Legislatif.
M. Thiers had eloquently advised the concession
of further liberties and the removal from
the press of absurd restrictions, which had
proved the ruin of many dynasties. M.
Pinard, who spoke in the name of the govern-
ment, deprecated the granting of further
liberties, and declared that French journalists
had, during the year which had elapsed since
the concessions were promised, proved their
entire unfitness for the liberty which their
friends wished to secure for them. It may,
therefore, be taken for granted that for the
present the French press must continue in
bondage. If the French people will have a
Cesar they must content themselves with what
Liberty Caesar is pleased to give them.
Napoleon's fear of the journalists does not
anxiously well for the stability of the empire.Expenses of the Civil Department of the
Government.Mr. Stevens has reported a bill from the
Committee on Appropriations to provide for
the expenses of the different branches of the
civil department of government for the fiscal
year ending June, 1869. The total amount is
a little over seventeen millions. The Commit-
tee has reduced the original estimates six
millions. As Congress is making a great fuss
about the expenses of the State Department, it
may be well to notice that the whole amount
of appropriation called for is only one
hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.
This is a very moderate sum for such an
important department of a great nation.
Congress might complain with reason of some
other expenses altogether out of proportion to
the service rendered. For example, one
million two hundred and seventy-one thou-
sand dollars for public printing is too large a
sum, and evidently carries some big jobs with
it. But six millions one hundred thousanddollars for the service of the Internal Revenue
is enormous. With a proper system properly
managed half that amount ought to be suffi-
cient. What an army of officeholders there
must be to require over six millions to pay
them! Yet the Internal Revenue Department
is so badly managed that the government loses
hundreds of millions by frauds. In fact, it is
the enormous machinery and the innumerable
officeholders that lead to these frauds. As
soon as we get the country restored to peace
and the excitement of the Presidential election
is over one of the first things Congress should
do is to thoroughly reorganize our internal
revenue system, so as to make it less expen-
sive, less oppressive, less subject to frauds and
comparatively more productive.

Fenianism in Great Britain—What is It?

Great Britain has been grievously disturbed
of late by the nightmare of Fenianism. Its
armies have been in constant motion; its
magistrates have been kept in a state of fear
and trembling; its coasts have been guarded
by fleets of gunboats; and arrests of suspicious
parties and special commissions to try political
offenders have kept the country in a ferment.
To add to this prisoners have been rescued by
force, jails blown up, men have been hanged
upon political charges for whom hundreds of
thousands of British subjects have mourned as
Christian martyrs and are willing to doily and
exalt to the rank of demigods. What does all
this mean? The idea of Fenianism sprung
from a mere fancy, but the substance, whether
called by that name or not, has attained for-
midable proportions. Fenianism was intended
to represent the ancient historic grievances
which Ireland has suffered for centuries from
the English government. The category of
grievances was long and bloody, and there
was, therefore, ample means upon which to
construct an organization of this kind, and of
course there was no lack of sympathy in such
an impulsive and sympathetic race as the Irish.
The idea embodied in the organization was
to sacred; the result promised was such as
every Irish man and woman the world over
would probably make any sacrifice to obtain.
Hence ideal Fenianism gathered about it great
enthusiasm and many dollars, and it flourished
upon the co-operation of enthusiastic natures,
stimulated by appeals to traditional glories
and traditional sorrows, both irresistible to
the class appealed to.But Fenianism has assumed a different phase
now. In this country it has dwinded appar-
ently into nothingness. The enthusiasm which
was represented in large contributions has
cooled down, and the fruits having proved, like
the apples of the Dead Sea, mere ashes to the
lips, produce bitter disappointment. It is not so,
however, in Great Britain and Ireland. A
feeling of discontent and hostility to the gov-
ernment has spread over the three kingdoms;
and this feeling possesses a more extensive sig-
nification than is involved in the wrongs of
Ireland. It is, in fact, a general upheaving
of sentiment among the lower classes in England,
Scotland and Ireland against the whole system
of the English aristocracy, governmental,
social and feudal, all of which compose the
almsman that is called government. The
present state of affairs in England assimilates
very closely to that of the Jacquerie in France,
or the condition of society that preceded the
French Revolution. The same restlessness of
the working classes, the same hostility to the
aristocracy, the same dissatisfaction at seeing
the capital and wealth of the country in the
hands of a few which created national assem-
blies and brought the *sans culottes*, like a
urgent stream, into the streets of Paris, and
furnished Marat and St. Just and St. Simons
with materials to work upon, are present to-
day in Great Britain, though operating in a
milder form. This is the reason why what is
called Fenianism is spreading.The poor English are as badly off as the
Irish. There are in England to-day a million
of paupers—men, women and children—living
on public charity. This is the lowest of the
lower class; but there is a class above them who
are not yet the recipients of alms, but who are
subsidized, and this class has evidently to a
great extent joined the Fenian movement, al-
though they do not call themselves Fenians.
In fact, what is called Fenianism in Great
Britain, where it has taken a practical shape,
is nothing more than a universal hostility to
the whole system of government which per-
vades the working classes—a hostility enhanced
by jealousy of the few who hold all the land
and grasp all the wealth and enjoy all the
luxuries of the country, while the lower classes
barely subsist, even when they labor hardest,
and a million of them, in England alone, fill
the degrading position of paupers. This is
the root and branch of Fenianism in Great
Britain. Nor will extending the suffrage to a
larger number of voters settle the question.
Reform bills are inoperative in stemming the
tide of revolutionary sentiment that now exists
in England. They may probe the wound, but
they cannot heal it. The land system, the
feudal aristocracy, the domination of capital
in the hands of a few families—these are the
political ills which must be cured before we
shall cease to hear of British Fenianism.

Stoves in Railroad Cars.

Railroad accidents nowadays are invested
with a new and horrible interest. In most of
the later disasters a collision, misplaced
switch or broken rail is attended with the
destruction of the train by fire. The terrible
scene at Angola is still fresh in our recollection
when a similar accident, fortunately
unattended with loss of life, is reported from
Ohio. The train struck a broken rail, was
thrown off an embankment and set on fire by
the overturned stoves and broken kerosene
lamps. There is not the slightest reason why
railroad companies should subject passengers
and their motive property to the danger of
fire. Stoves and kerosene lamps are entirely
unnecessary, for the cars may be heated by
steam or hot air pipes from the engine, and a
sufficient supply of candles would be better
than dangerous fluid for lighting purposes.
These are obvious risks to travellers and
should be removed. If the legislatures of the
different States take the matter in their hands and
compel railroad companies to adopt the neces-
sary precautions against fire, which assumes
its most frightful aspect in a railroad car,
there will be none of the Angola style of
massacre to chronicle in disasters on railroads.
It is bad enough to be smashed and ground
between cars in a collision or fall from a
precipice, without having the supplementary
horror of being roasted to death.

Our News from Hayti.

A letter signed by the Consul of Hayti ap-
peared in our columns on Thursday, calling in
question the accuracy of our news from Hayti
by way of Havana. The writer even says:—
"I should not wish to believe that the press
correspondent may be paid by Mr. Geffard,
but if he was he could not write differently."
Now, an insinuation that our Havana corre-
spondent is in the pay of either Geffard or
Salvador would be equally absurd and imperi-
ous. It is scarcely necessary to say that we
have no occasion to select as our own corre-
spondents the paid agents of any government
or any faction anywhere. The functions of
such paid agents and of a HERALD correspon-
dent are utterly incompatible and cannot be
performed by one and the same individual.Not the least reason for our entire confidence
in our Havana correspondence is the accuracy,
so repeatedly verified, of the very news from
Hayti against which some of our incredulous
contemporaries as well as the Consul protest,
without, however, taking the trouble of
adducing a single proof to justify them in
contradicting the news. We have received and
published, from time to time, descriptions of
scenes of atrocity paralleled only by the worst
horrors which Hayti and St. Domingo have ever
witnessed during nearly fifty years of a chronic
state of revolution. In every case our news
from Hayti has been subsequently confirmed
as but too painfully true and accurate. The
terrible picture of negro barbarism and negro
supremacy may serve to inspire our politi-
cians and our people with a wholesome dread
of the possible consequences of the radical
policy of Congress.As for Samaná, its sale or lease to the United
States government is a comparatively insignifi-
cant step towards ulterior, grand and
inevitable results. Opposition to "manifest
destiny" will be as futile as it is presumptuous
and unwise.We cannot recommend to the Consul of
Hayti or to any one else the ambitious career
assayed by George Sanders, Colorado Jewett,
George Francis Train and a dozen other self-
constituted champions of this or that nation-
ality. George Sanders, for instance, while
Consul at London, let Mazzini, Kossuth, Louis
Blanc and the rest of the exiled continental
revolutionists tickle his vanity and fool him
into believing that he was a special envoy
extraordinary to all the great Powers of the
earth. But his example, and that of all of
quixotic individuals of the same class, from
Anacharis Clootz to George Francis Train, is
to be shunned rather than followed.

Revenue Frauds—Where to Find Them.

The recent statement of the Secretary of the
Treasury in relation to the collection of the
Internal Revenue tax presents some curious
facts concerning the falling off in the revenue
during the year 1867, and shows that in the
districts where President Johnson removed
certain assessors and collectors and appointed
men in their places solely on his own respon-
sibility, without consulting Mr. Commissioner
Rollins or heeding the Tenure of Office law,
the government was saved large sums of
money, owing to the comparatively small
deficit, arising, no doubt, from the larger
absence of fraud in those districts. For in-
stance, Mr. McCulloch shows that in all the
two hundred and forty districts into which the
country is divided there was a difference of
revenue between the years 1866 and 1867 of
\$2,697,441. The number of districts in which
the President appointed officials without the
recommendation of Mr. Rollins was twenty,
and the number of districts with that recom-
mendation was one hundred and nineteen.
"The average falling off per district," says
the Secretary, "in the one hundred and nine-
teen districts in which the President made re-
movals and appointments on the recommenda-
tion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
is \$160,942. The average falling off in the
twenty districts in which the President made
removals without consulting the Commissioner
of Internal Revenue is \$46,470." From all
the facts and figures before him Mr. McCulloch
comes to this conclusion, that in the twenty
districts where the President acted on his own
responsibility "the falling off of the receipts
from 1867, as compared with 1866, was only
\$46,470 per district, a relative gain per dis-
trict, as compared with the other two hundred
and twenty districts, of \$84,293—an aggregate
gain in the twenty districts of \$1,685,368 and
an increase of revenue to the country. Had
changes been made in the other two hundred
and twenty districts with like results the gain
would have amounted to \$18,544,552." There-
fore, whatever further deficiencies may turn
up in the Internal Revenue receipts, we know
exactly where to look for them, and it will
evidently not be in those districts where Andy
Johnson makes his own appointments and re-
movals.INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The meeting
which took place on Thursday evening at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel calls our attention once
more to the vexed question of international
copyright. We wish the International Copy-
right Association all success and promise
them every encouragement. The present sys-
tem is no advantage to the American people,
but the reverse. To a class of publishers it is
certainly an advantage, but it is the advantage
of the thief. To the public, however, and to
literary men in particular, it is a great and
cries evil. American literary men will never
be able successfully to compete with the
literary men of other nations until some inter-
national copyright system is established.

BALL OF THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

The eleventh annual ball of the New York Caledonian
Club came off last night at Irving Hall. It was a
complete success in every sense of the word. A large number
of invited guests from the different cities throughout the
country were present on the occasion, and very many of
the officers of the European line of steamers now in port
took part in the festivities. The room was handsomely
decorated with the national colors, and at the upper end of
the hall the old Scottish flag—a rampant lion on a white
field—occupied a prominent position. The standard of
the Caledonian Club, backed by the standard of St.
Andrew, hung immediately opposite to it at the lower
end of the ballroom. The company, although large,
was very fashionable, yet plainly seemed to predominate
among the totality of ladies. The members of the club
appeared in full costume and presented an exceedingly
handsome appearance, viewed from the balcony. There
were very many ladies and gentlemen in the galleries
and in the private boxes, who were present solely as
spectators and who took no part in the dancing, which
was commenced early in the evening and continued
until an early hour in the morning, when all returned
to their homes well satisfied with their night's pleasure
at the eleventh annual ball of the Caledonian Club.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The following have been chosen to represent the First
Assembly district of Chautauque county in the Republi-
can State Convention—W. L. Thompson, M. P. Stewart
and M. C. Rice.
Messrs. George A. Batscheller, Warren Duke and
Joseph Barnes were yesterday elected delegates from the
second district of Chautauque county. The resolutions
of the Convention favor Grant and Foster for Presi-
dent and Vice Presidents.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.An Italian Fleet Ordered to
the Parana River.Proceedings of the Southern Recon-
struction Conventions.

ITALY.

Naval Expedition to South America—A Fleet
for the Parana River.Despatches received from Florence last night allege
that the Italian government is about to send out a naval
expedition to the Rio de la Plata, South America. No-
thing is known as to the causes or the object of this
movement.Prime Minister Menabrea, when interrogated on the
subject, declined to give any explanation.It is furthermore reported that an Italian fleet is now
lying in the Bay of Naples which is preparing to sail for
South America.

NAPLES, Jan. 31.—Evening.